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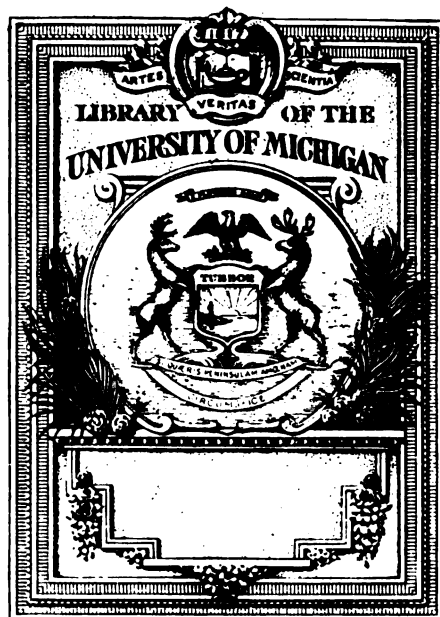
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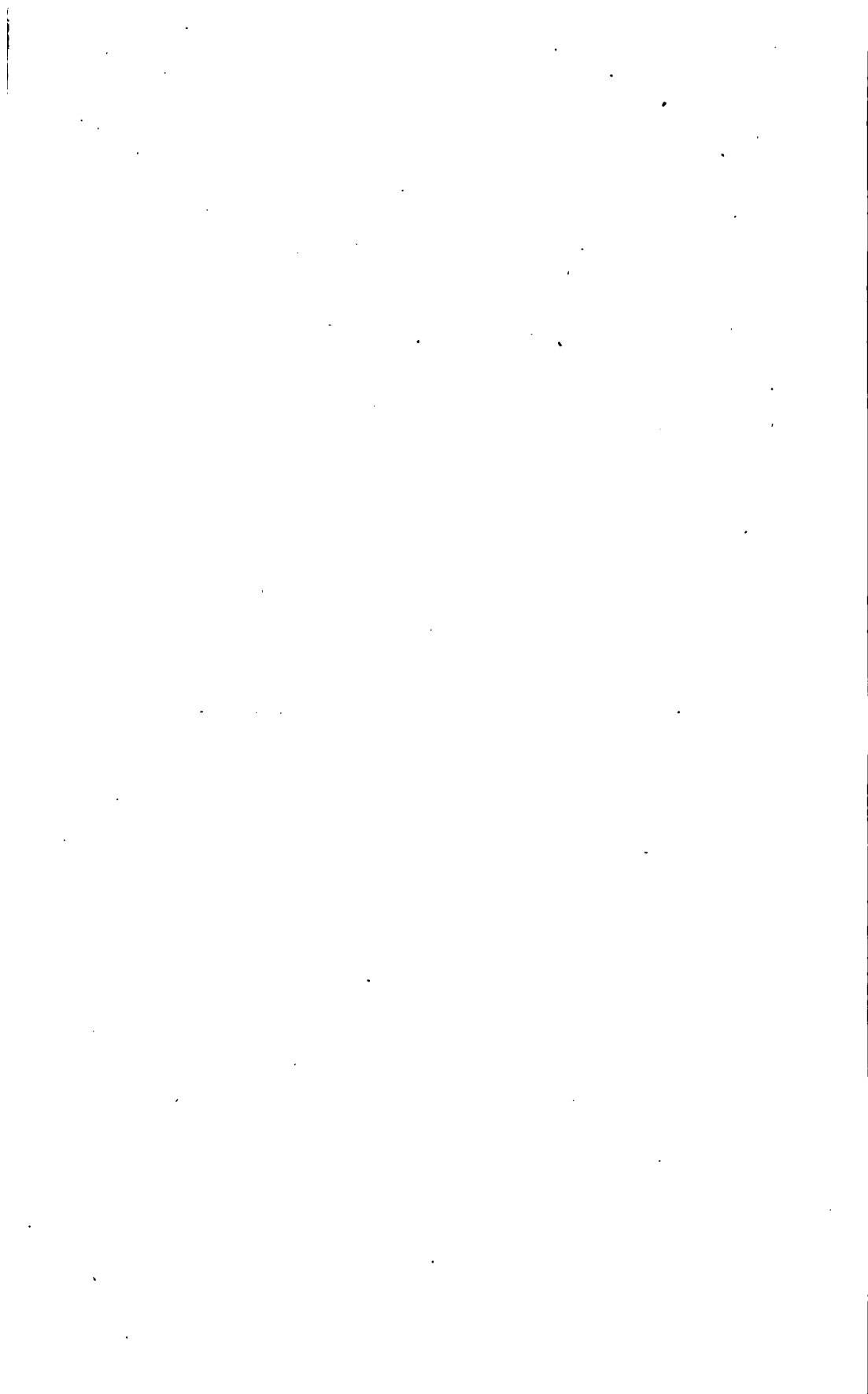
Special Report on Prison Labor

by the

**State Bureau of
Labor Statistics**

1910

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OHIO

Special Report

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Prison Labor

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INTRODUCTION.

The following report on Prison Labor covering the calendar year 1910, based on data obtained and compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is in conformity with the requirements of Sections 2244 and 2245, of the General Code of Ohio Laws.

The institutions enumerated are: The Ohio Penitentiary; Mansfield Reformatory; Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster; Girls' Industrial Home, Delaware; Cincinnati Workhouse; Cleveland House of Correction; Cleveland Boys' Home; Columbus Workhouse; Toledo House of Correction; Dayton Workhouse; Stark County Workhouse, Canton; Zanesville Workhouse and the Xenia Workhouse; comprising in all, four state, three county and six city institutions.

The total number of inmates were 5,788, of which 5,015 were males and 773 were females. The number employed by the state and counties were 3,852; by contractors, 1,611; unemployed for sundry causes, 325.

The labor of the prisons is divided into three systems; the contract system under which the labor of inmates is contracted for at a given price per day; the piece price system, under which the institution is paid an agreed price per piece for the finished product; the public account system, under which the convicts or inmates are worked exclusively for the state.

The number employed under the contract system was 1,579; under the piece price system, 32, and under the public account system, 768.

The number engaged in manufacture was 2,379; in agriculture, 496, and in miscellaneous work, 2,588.

The number of establishments contracting for Prison Labor is 12 with an average duration of four years and eight months per contract.

The average daily wage per convict engaged in the manufacture of iron-ware at the Ohio Penitentiary was 78 cents; at the Ohio State Reformatory in the manufacture of brushes and clothing, 35 cents; at the Cincinnati Workhouse in the manufacture of brushes and wire goods, 30 cents; at the Dayton Workhouse in the manufacture of brushes, 30 cents; at the Stark County Workhouse in the manufacture of wire goods, 25 cents.

All contracts at the Ohio Penitentiary expired in 1910, except two, which expire in 1911. Some provision has been made to give the inmates employment operating knitting machines, while others are engaged in farm work at the State Farm; the product of all labor to be used for

public account. The contracts for the manufacture of clothing and brushes at the Mansfield Reformatory having expired, the inmates are now engaged in the manufacture of furniture, shoes and other commodities for public account. All other state institutions employ inmates under the public account system. County and city institutions do not come under the provisions of the statute abolishing contract prison labor.

The total receipts for the year from contractors for prison labor were \$262,104.62; value of goods manufactured under the contract system was \$1,573,052.99; value of goods manufactured under the public account system was \$304,976.59. Consumed for state or county use, \$270,714.59; sold and consigned to points within the State of Ohio, \$209,455.55; sold outside of the state, \$1,397,859.44.

Average hours of labor per day, 9.4; average daily earnings per day, 55.6 cents. Maximum daily earnings (at the Ohio Penitentiary), 82 cents; minimum daily earnings (at the Stark County Workhouse), 25 cents.

Average number of unemployed during the year 1910, by reason of the statute (Wertz Law) abolishing contract prison labor, 105.

PROVISIONS APPLYING TO THE LABOR OF CONVICTS.

SECTION 2228. The board of managers of the Ohio penitentiary, the board of managers of the Ohio State reformatory, or other authority, shall make no contract by which the labor or time of a prisoner in the penitentiary or reformatory, or the product or profit of his work, shall be let, farmed out, given or sold to any person, firm, association or corporation. Convicts in such institution may work for, and the products of their labor may be disposed of, to the state or a political division thereof, or for or to a public institution owned or managed and under the control of the state or a political division thereof, for the purposes and according to the provisions of this chapter. (98 v. 177, Sec. 1.)

SECTION 2229. The board of managers of the penitentiary and the board of managers of the reformatory, so far as practicable, shall cause all prisoners serving sentences in such institutions, physically capable, to be employed at hard labor for not to exceed nine hours of each day other than Sundays and public holidays. (98 v. 177, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 2230. Such labor shall be for the purpose of the manufacture and production of supplies for such institutions, the state or political divisions thereof; for a public institution owned, managed and controlled by the state or a political division thereof; for the preparation and manufacture of building material for the construction or repair of a state institution, or in the work of such construction or repair; for the purpose of industrial training and instruction, or partly for one and partly for the other of such purposes; in the manufacture and production of crushed stone, brick, tile, and culvert pipe, suitable for drain-

ing wagon roads of the state, or in the preparation of road building and ballasting material. (98 v. 177, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 2231. Such tile, brick and culvert pipe and road building material and such products of convict or prison labor as are used in the construction or repair of the public roads shall be furnished the political divisions of this state at cost. The convicts from the penitentiary shall not be intermingled with the convicts from the reformatory in the performance of such labor. (98 v. 177, Sec. 2.)

SECTION 2232. The trustees of a township or the board of commissioners of a county may make application to the board of managers of the penitentiary or to the board of managers of the reformatory for supplies manufactured under the provisions of this chapter or for road building material, machinery, tools or other appliances so manufactured, needed or required by them for the public institutions under their charge or for the construction, improvement or repairing of public roads in their respective townships or counties. They shall obligate themselves to use such road material according to the rules and regulations approved by the state highway commissioner. (98 v. 178, Sec. 3.)

SECTION 2233. The board of managers of the penitentiary or the board of managers of the reformatory, may lease or purchase beds of limestone, or other suitable road building material, after they are approved by the state highway commissioner as being suitable for the construction of roads. No contract for the purchase or leasing thereof shall be made until it is approved by the governor and the state highway commissioner. (98 v. 178, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 2234. Such boards may lease and operate plants for the manufacture of brick or road building material or supplies needed for the construction and maintenance of public roads, which shall be furnished at cost to a township or county proportionately as demanded. No contract for the lease of such plant as provided shall be operative until approved by the governor and the state highway commissioner. (98 v. 178, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 2235. Such beds of limestone or other suitable road building material or plants for the manufacture of road building material, supplies or machinery, as herein provided, shall be operated by prison or convict labor, and the products thereof shall not be disposed of except to a township or county in this state for the construction, repair or maintenance of public roads outside of the limits of incorporated cities or villages. No contract shall be made under the provisions of this chapter unless the money to pay for it has been lawfully appropriated. (98 v. 178, Sec. 4.)

SECTION 2236. The board of commissioners of a county may purchase or lease beds of limestone, or other suitable road building material after they are approved by the state highway commissioner as suitable

for the construction of roads, or such board may lease and operate a plant for the manufacture of brick or other road building materials or supplies needed for the construction or maintenance of public roads in such county and employ a superintendent to oversee and supervise the work. When such property is so purchased or leased, the board shall make the arrangements necessary to work the convicts of the county thereat. (98 v. 179, Sec. 5.)

SECTION 2237. When a county, by action of its board of commissioners has secured property and completed arrangements for the working of its convicts as herein provided, it shall be lawful for a court or magistrate to sentence persons convicted of offenses, the punishment of which is, in whole or in part, imprisonment in the county jail or workhouse, to be imprisoned at hard labor within such county for the same terms or periods as may be prescribed by law for their confinement in such jail or workhouse. (98 v. 179, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 2238. In such counties, the board of commissioners, whenever practicable, shall cause to be worked as provided in this chapter all convicts so sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor, and also all male convicts, physically capable of performing hard labor, confined in the county jail or workhouse for failure to pay a fine or costs in criminal prosecution, or who plead insolvency or inability to pay such fine or costs. A person so confined for failure to pay a fine or costs shall be released when the fine or costs have been discharged by their labor at the rates to be fixed by such board, regard being had to the amount of such labor such person may perform. (98 v. 179, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 2239. The prisoners sentenced to hard labor under the provisions of the preceding section shall be under the control of such board, who may enact all needful rules and regulations for the successful working of such prisoners according to the provisions of this chapter. This chapter shall not take a prisoner convicted in a city from the control of the proper officer thereof and give him into the control of the board of county commissioners. (98 v. 179, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 2240. When a prisoner sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor under the provisions of section twenty-two hundred and thirty-seven, becomes sick or incapacitated for work, or the board of county commissioners find it impracticable to employ him, he shall be taken forthwith before the court or magistrate imposing sentence and resented to confinement in the jail or a workhouse for the unexpired portion of his sentence. If he becomes able to labor before completing his sentence, or the board finds it practicable to employ him he shall be liable to work as herein provided in the case of convicts imprisoned for failure to pay fine and costs, until sentence is completed. (98 v. 179, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 2241. The board of county commissioners may employ a superintendent and such guards and attendants as are necessary for the

safe keeping, proper working and welfare of the convicts, and, in all other respects, shall make efficient the service contemplated in this chapter. (98 v. 179, Sec. 6.)

SECTION 2242. The board of county commissioners of a county taking advantage of this chapter may levy a tax annually as other taxes are levied, for paying the expenses of such convicts and for carrying out the purposes of this chapter. (98 v. 181, Sec. 8.)

SECTION 2243. No articles or supplies manufactured under the provisions of this chapter by the labor of convicts of the penitentiary or reformatory shall be purchased from any other source for the state or its institutions unless the board of managers of the penitentiary and the board of managers of the reformatory shall first certify, on requisition made to them, that such articles can not be furnished. Such requisitions shall be honored as far as possible. (98 v. 181, Sec. 9.)

SECTION 2244. The total number of prisoners and inmates employed at one time in the penitentiaries, work houses and reformatories in this state in the manufacture of any one kind of goods which are manufactured in this state outside of such penitentiaries, work houses and reformatories shall not exceed ten per cent. of the number of all persons in this state outside of such penitentiaries, work houses and reformatories employed in the manufacturing of the same kind of goods, as shown by the last federal census or state enumeration, or by the annual or special report of the commissioner of labor statistics of this state. This section does not apply to industries in which not more than fifty free laborers are employed. (90 v. 237, S. 1.)

SECTION 2245. The commissioner of labor statistics and the attorney general shall enforce the provisions of the next preceding section. When such commissioner has reason to believe that the provisions of such section are being violated, he may investigate and ascertain the entire number of persons in this state, outside of the penitentiary, reformatory or workhouses employed in such industry, and the number of prisoners and inmates in the penitentiary, reformatory and each of the work houses in the state engaged therein. The result of such investigation shall be printed in a special report containing the number of prisoners and inmates of the penitentiary, reformatory and work houses employed in such industry and the number which may legally be employed therein. Special reports under the next preceding section shall be made at intervals not exceeding five years, or oftener if deemed advisable by the commissioner of labor statistics. (90 v. 238, S. 2.)

CARDINGTON, OHIO, May 4, 1911.

HON. C. H. WIRMEL, *Commissioner of Labor, Columbus, Ohio.*

DEAR SIR:—Pursuant to instructions of the commission issued to the undersigned by yourself, February 15, 1911, to visit the penitentiaries, work houses and reformatories of the state, with full power to make investigation of the same, under Sections 2244 and 2245 of the General Code of Ohio, I have the honor to submit the following report:

The institutions visited, and which have made returns, are as follows: The Ohio Penitentiary, Ohio State Reformatory, Boys' Industrial School, Girls' Industrial Home, Stark County Workhouse, Cincinnati City Workhouse, Columbus Workhouse, Cleveland Boys' Home, Cleveland House of Correction, Toledo House of Correction, Dayton City Workhouse, Xenia City Workhouse and the Zanesville Workhouse. The total population is 5,788. The number of prisoners or inmates confined in the several institutions will be noted in the tables.

This report covers the operations of these institutions and manufacturing establishments connected therewith, for the entire calendar year of 1910. The figures given in the following tables relating to the number of prisoners or inmates are the daily averages for the year.

There are three prevailing systems under which prison labor is employed: viz., the "contract, piece-price and public account systems."

"Under the 'contract system' contracts are made with private individuals, firms or corporations in accordance with which convicts are employed in manufacturing industries, at certain agreed prices for their labor, for fixed periods of time,—the prisoners working under the immediate direction of the contractor or his agents, but remaining under the general supervision and control of the prison authorities.

"Under the 'piece-price system,' contracts are made with private individuals, firms or corporations, under which the prison is furnished by them with materials in proper shape for working. The materials thus furnished are converted by the labor of the convicts into finished products, which are delivered to the contractors at agreed prices per piece,—the work of manufacturing being conducted wholly under the supervision of the prison officials.

"Under the 'public-account system,' the convicts are worked exclusively for the benefit of the State. The convicts or inmates of the Ohio Penitentiary that are not required by the State to care for the institutions and manufacture supplies for the same are employed under the 'contract system.'"

At the Ohio Penitentiary there were four separate firms engaged in the manufacturing business, as follows: The Columbus Bolt Works, manufacturing bolts and nuts. The E. B. Lanman Co., manufacturing washers, stamps and nuts. The P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co.,

manufacturing harness hardware. The Baldwin Forging and Tool Co., manufacturing agricultural implements.

The average population at the penitentiary for the year was 1,638; of which 54 were females, and 44 permanently disabled. The prisoners are divided into two classes, the able-bodied and the infirm. The infirm are those who have an imperfect hand, foot or other bodily ailment or infirmity. Of this class there are 797. Their infirmities are not such as to incapacitate them from performing manual labor. With the aid of modern machinery, automatically adjusted, the results of their labor are practically as satisfactory as that of the able-bodied class, while the proceeds to the State averages about 20 cents per prisoner per day less than the proceeds of the able-bodied prisoners.

All the contracts existing between the State, Counties or Cities, and the manufacturing firms, cover a period of five years, except one which is under the piece-price system, the duration of same being one year. The firm operating under this system employed 32 prisoners whose daily wage amounted to 31 cents each. At the penitentiary, The E. B. Lanman Co. paid the State an average daily wage of 74 cents for each prisoner employed; The Columbus Bolt Works paid 74 cents; The P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co. paid 82 cents and the Baldwin Forging & Tool Co. paid 74 cents. The contracts of these four firms have all expired; the last named company's contract ended in 1910; The P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co., August 31, 1910; The E. B. Lanman Co., October 1, 1910; The Columbus Bolt Works, February 11, 1911. On April 7, 1911, the last three named firms were operating their establishments at the penitentiary "cleaning up raw material." At the Ohio State Reformatory the State received 35 cents each per day for the labor of those prisoners who worked under contract in the manufacture of brushes and clothing. The contracts of the two establishments which were in operation at this institution during a part of the year 1910, expired during the year. None of the prisoners or inmates are now employed at this reformatory under the "contract system." Stark County received for the labor of prisoners in its workhouse at Canton, who were engaged in the manufacture of wire goods, an average daily wage of 25 cents for each prisoner so employed. The City of Columbus received 30 cents each per day for the labor of its workhouse prisoners who are engaged in the manufacture of wire goods. At the Cincinnati workhouse, 30 cents is the average daily wages paid the city for the labor of its prisoners employed in the manufacture of brushes and wire goods. Thirty cents is also the amount paid at the Dayton City Workhouse for the daily labor of each of those prisoners who are engaged in the making of brushes.

All the other penal institutions not mentioned in the foregoing, employ their prisoners or inmates under the "public account system," none being employed under the "contract" or "piece-price systems." The

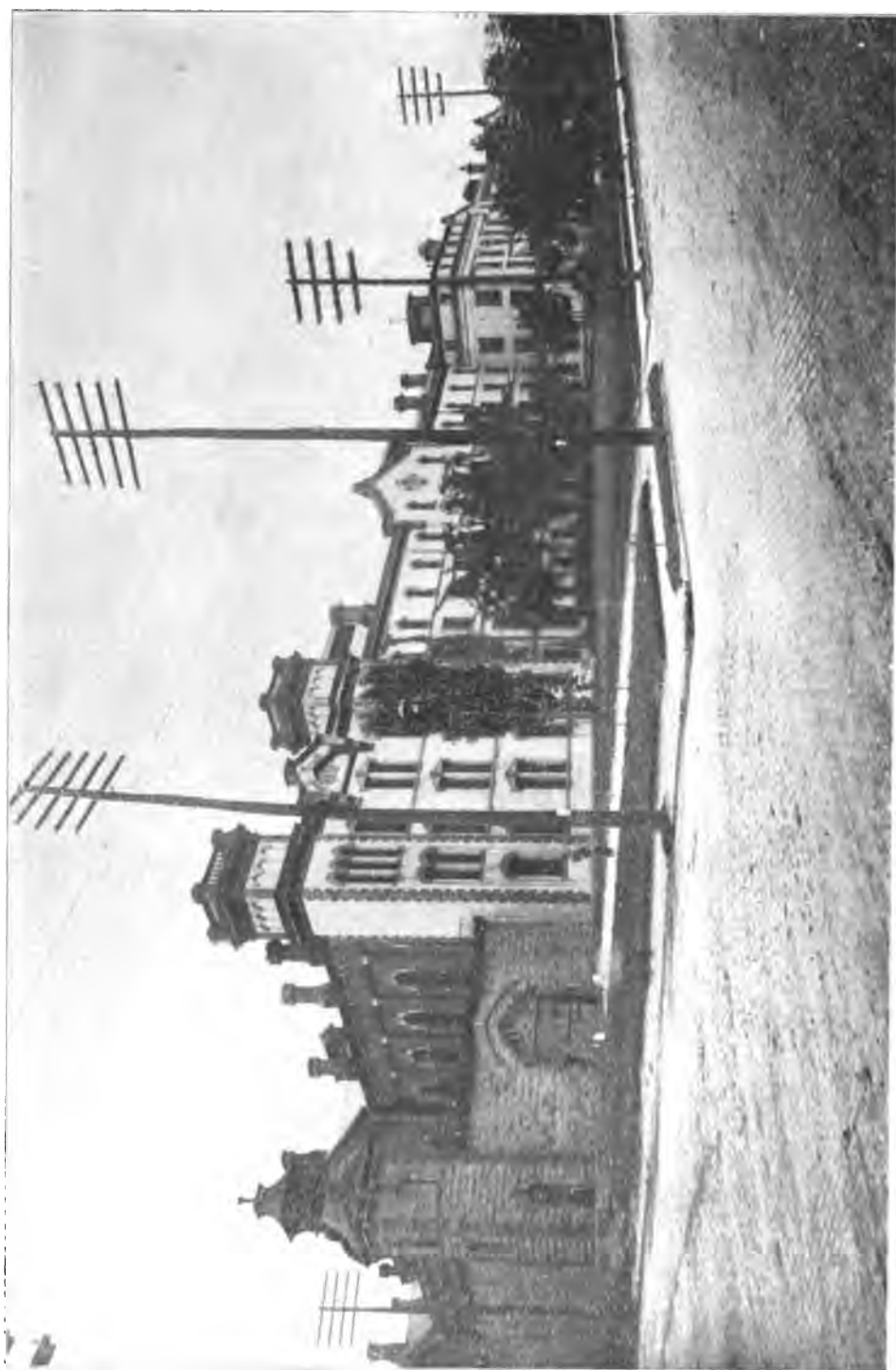
manufacturers who operate establishments at these institutions and employ prison labor, are provided with buildings and workshops — the taxes, repairs and maintenance of which are taken care of by the institutions.

While some labor under greater disadvantage than others, yet at all these institutions there is apparently a diligent effort put forth by the management to keep all these quarters in a good, sanitary condition, thus helping the moral and physical well-being of the inmates as much as possible under the circumstances.

I wish to thank the officials of these institutions, as well as those of the manufacturing establishments for the courtesies shown me while conducting this investigation.

Respectfully submitted,

H. W. BENSON,
Special Agent.



OHIO PENITENTIARY.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE OHIO PENITENTIARY.

BY WARDEN T. H. B. JONES.

On the 27th day of January, 1815, the Legislature of Ohio passed an Act providing for the erection of a State's Prison at Scioto and Mound Streets, in the city of Columbus, on the banks of the Scioto River. While the information obtainable concerning the old prison is at the very best indefinite, it seems that Ohio's first penitentiary was a very crude affair consisting of a few log shanties for housing the prison population and thirteen whipping posts, surrounded by a circular stockade.

Governor Thomas Worthington appointed as Ohio's first Warden James Kookan, who was then known as prison keeper. On October 15th, 1815, the sheriff of Pickaway county delivered into the custody of Warden Kookan, John Evans and his brother David, who had the dubious honor of being Ohio's first prisoners and who were numbered one and two respectively.

The records show that these men were convicted of assault and battery to kill and were sentenced for a term of five years each. On January 26th, 1817, Governor Worthington saw fit to grant a full pardon to these brothers, though this was not the first instance of the governor's use of his constitutional prerogative, as he had on December 4, 1815, favored Henry Sharp, serving a six year sentence from Scioto county for horse stealing, with Ohio's first pardon.

Warden Kookan held his position for seven years and was succeeded by Brazilla Wright who served but one year. Warden Wright was followed by Nathaniel McLean and he in turn by Byram Leonard, the last keeper of the Old Prison.

In the year 1832 the erection of the present prison was begun and the first block of cells was completed in 1834. From time to time, as necessity demanded, additions were made, which accounts for the lack of uniformity in the prison as it appears today.

During the course of these additions the question of an entirely new prison was agitated, but only within the last ten years was the matter given serious consideration. In 1908 a Commission was appointed by Governor Harris to investigate the prison needs of the State and this Commission reported a new prison to be the only solution of the problem and a bill was passed by the Legislature making provision for the same. Governor Harris, however, differed with the Commission and vetoed the bill. The Legislature then, as a compromise measure, provided for the extensive improvement and modernizing of the present penitentiary and this work has been inaugurated under the present administration.

The plans, which have been submitted and approved, contemplate a new and complete sewerage system and the erection of new cell blocks

to replace those now in the east and west halls which are the most anti-**quated** and least sanitary. These cells are to be of steel with individual toilet accommodations and an automatic air changing system. Provision is also made for a new power plant which is to furnish light not **only** for the prison but for several state institutions in Columbus as **well**. It is further proposed to install in this plant the most modern equipment in the hope that it will result in a great saving to the State. In addition to the foregoing a commodious and well ventilated dining room, kitchen and cold storage plant of considerable capacity has been in course of construction and will soon be ready for occupancy. A new inside administration building, laundry, bath house, both Protestant and Catholic chapels, and factory buildings are also included in the plans adopted; and it is probable that the present walls will be raised about four feet and guard towers placed thereon of the most modern design.

For the first time in its history the prison will soon have railroad connection with the outside world as a spur track is now being laid in the yard. The advantage of this is readily apparent as it will enable the management to purchase and store both fuel and supplies in much larger quantities than has been possible heretofore.

The work on the new east cell block is already well advanced and the cells in that hall will be ready for occupancy within a few months. The new power plant has also progressed rapidly considering the weather conditions which have been most unfavorable. The erection of the new dining hall will be begun the coming fall, and thus, year by year, all the improvements contemplated will be made.

Attention is here called to a new feature of Ohio's big prison inaugurated under the present administration. A large farm at Morgan's Station, about 15 miles from Columbus, and owned by the State, is now being operated by prison labor and large quantities of vegetables and other produce are being raised for prison consumption together with forage for stock. This will, without doubt, prove a great saving to the State and also a material advantage physically to the prisoners employed there.

It is firmly believed that as the benefits of this farm become more apparent the work will be given a much wider scope and within a few years Ohio will find the prisoners in its penitentiary subsisting entirely upon the fruits of prison labor at the farm, thus saving the State thousands of dollars which have heretofore been expended in the open market.

While the writer has all along maintained that a new prison erected on a large tract of land outside the corporate limits of Columbus to be the proper solution of prison conditions here, still it is believed by many that when the proposed improvements are complete Ohio will have a penitentiary capable of properly caring for the needs of its population

which maintains an average of about 1,650 the year around and which gives it rank as one of the largest penal institutions in the world.

OHIO STATE REFORMATORY, MANSFIELD, OHIO.

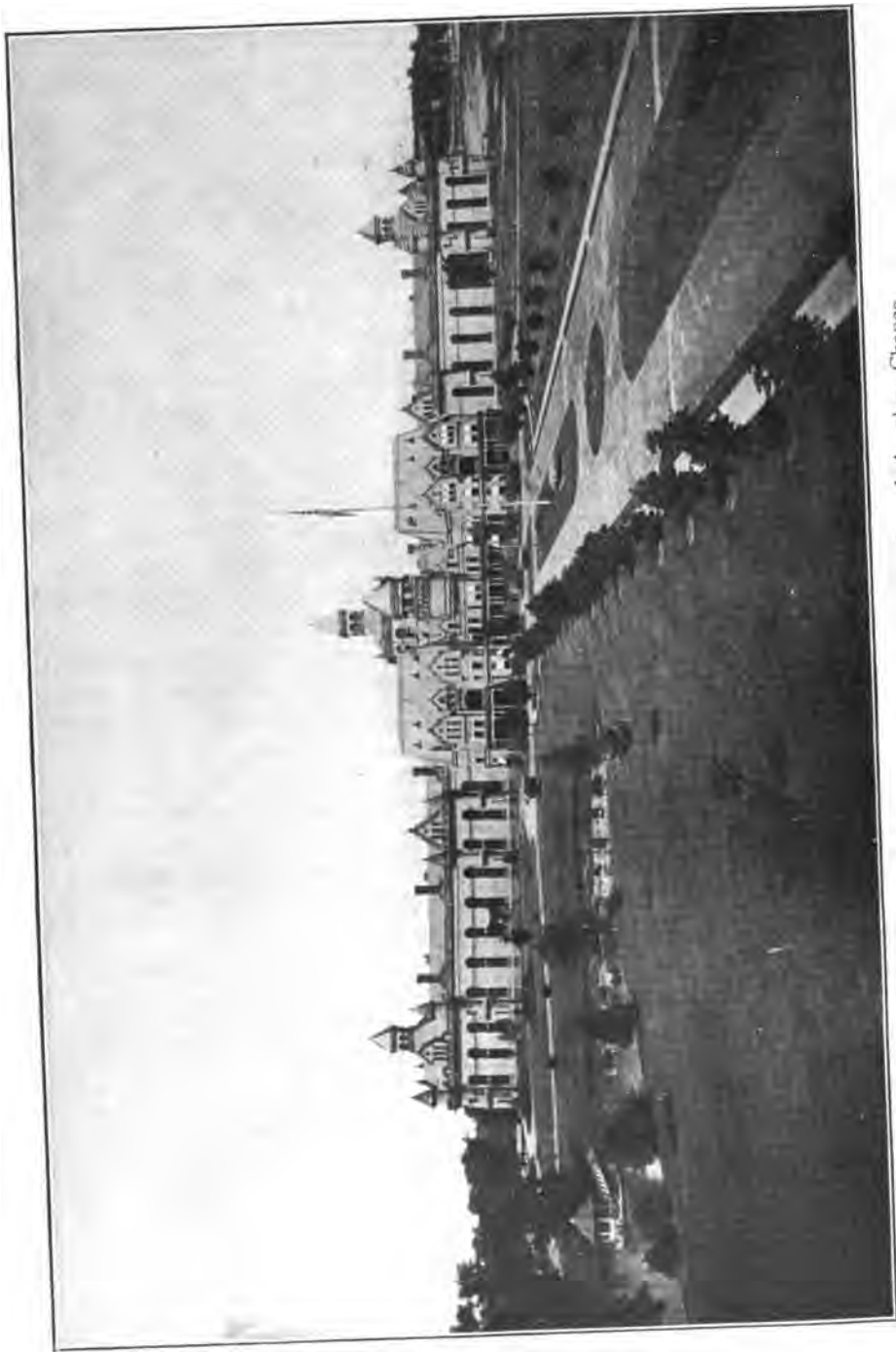
BY J. H. LEONARD, SUPT.

The Ohio State Reformatory is located two miles north of Mansfield on a tract of about 750 acres of land adapted to general farming and gardening. The physical plant is worth, on a conservative valuation, about \$2,500,000.00. The main building of gray limestone trimmed with buff sandstone is generally regarded as one of the handsomest public buildings in the country and is a credit to the State. The location is advantageous for transportation and shipping, the site beautiful and salubrious, and every modern method in the heating, ventilation, sewerage and general sanitation is employed to render hygienic conditions first-class. The water supply is deserving of special mention. Great springs that make this particular spot famous from the earliest historical times have been utilized as the general water supply of the institution. The water comes from a great sandstone ledge and is soft and pure.

The Reformatory is a penal institution and, of course, primarily a prison, but a prison in which reformation and restoration to citizenship is the dominating idea rather than that of punishment. The population for several years has been practically 1,000, all of whom are required to engage in manual labor at least half of the time, the other half being devoted to acquiring a common school education and developing skill in the manual training and trade school departments. For exercise, and because of its moral effect in securing prompt obedience and ready co-operation a thorough military organization is maintained in which the young fellows attain a high grade of efficiency in things military. The religious department is carefully looked after by the general Chaplain, the Catholic chaplain and the Rabbi employed to look after the welfare of the Jewish young men. The work of education and moral training is supplemented by a very carefully selected library of about 3,500 volumes. A school of ethics is maintained with a view to training the young men to practical notions as to individual and social conduct and the proper conduct and relationship of a good citizen.

Farming is carried on very extensively, not only general farming and intensive gardening, but many departments that apply to a great farm such as the dairy, hog ranches, poultry yards, etc., are carried on. The work on the farm is done by inmates on a system carefully wrought out and which has been a remarkable success.

In addition to the inmates detained at the institution, there are at this writing 300 young men under the care and supervision of the insti-



The Ohio State Reformatory — Ohio's University of Another Chance.

tution that have been placed on probation and have not been actually committed, and who will be restored to citizenship later without being imprisoned if they will obey the rules and regulations made for their conduct for a period of one year or more. There are also about 500 men on parole from this institution. These are young men who have merited a qualified release called a parole, and during this period they, with the probationers, are carefully looked after by trained field officers,—three in number at present, who visit them and report the progress they are making. It is a conservative statement to make that at least three out of every four men released from the institution refrain from crime thereafter, the fourth man finding his way back to this institution or into some other institution because of his persistence in criminal conduct.

All men are committed to the institution on an indeterminate sentence, the minimum being one year and the maximum being in each case the maximum time penalty for the offence committed. The average time of detention in this institution at present is about 22 months.

In addition to the direct educational training departments there are industries maintained which give employment to inmates but which are little less valuable than the technical schools. These industries are conducted on what is known as the "State Use" plan, the products of the shops and factories going for the use of the State itself in other institutions and departments of the State. Since the contract system expired, a year or more since, there have been established in this institution the following lines of industry: A shoe factory in which all the shoes used at other State institutions are manufactured. Up to date \$100,000.00 worth, sold at cost, have been manufactured here. A clothing factory is in operation which in time will be able to manufacture all the clothing needed in the state institutions. A cabinet and wood working department has been installed and is now working on orders from state institutions and departments for equipment in the way of office furniture, filing cases, etc., etc. The institution printery is well equipped with the most modern presses and other printing outfit and is doing much work for the State. In the institution machine shop has been built most of the steel cells placed in the Reformatory and all structural iron work in the subsidiary buildings. A small brick plant furnishes all the tile and brick required at the institution. In addition to these larger enterprises, there are numerous smaller industries. All taken together, they afford employment sufficient to keep every man busy.

The dominating idea of this institution is training rather than time serving and preparation rather than punishment.



Administration Building Boys' Industrial School.

THE BOYS' INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This school which has for its object the correction and education of delinquent boys, has been in existence for fifty-three years and is located on a beautiful tract of land, 1,230 acres in extent in the city of Lancaster in Fairfield county. It has no high fences, walls or bars to restrain the boys from escaping, but depends upon kind treatment and judicious management for success. It is conducted on the family or cottage plan; the boys being grouped according to size, age and color.

The buildings consist of a new main building, the administration cottage, industrial building, laundry, bakery, telegraph office and detention hospital, dairy barn, slaughter house, blacksmith shop, two school buildings, conservatory, plumbing and tinning building, central steam plant, store room and tailor shop buildings, two horse barns, carriage barn, armory, chapel, hospital, two dining halls, the old main building, gardener's residence, garbage building, pumping station, implement and tool house, and the Maumee, Union, Harmon A, Harmon B, Nash, Scioto, Cuyahoga, Pattison, Harris, Muskingum, Hocking, Lagonda, Bushnell, Herrick, Highland and Ohio family cottages.

All boys attend school one-half of each day, the other half being devoted to instruction in the trade the boy himself has selected. Daily instruction is given in carpentry; steam, electrical and refrigerating engineering; plumbing, woodworking, printing, blacksmithing, tailoring, sewing, cooking, baking, laundering, tinning, gardening, floriculture, farming, butchering, dairying and other useful and instructive occupations.

A semi-monthly publication called 'The Boys' Industrial Journal' furnishes the inmates with all the news of the institution together with other items of interest which in the main is contributed by the boys, several of whom act as reporters of the Journal. The School being conducted on a military basis, every boy is given a military training. A military band of 40 members, an orchestra of 14 pieces together with a choir of 45 voices furnishes the vocal and instrumental music for all occasions.

In 1910 an average of 1,149 boys were kept at the Home and were employed one-half of the time in manufacture, farming and other useful pursuits. All work done at this institution is for public account.

The merit system which prevails here has been fruitful of good results; stimulating ambition and a desire for advancement, its effects are evidenced by the high standard of deportment existing among the boys.

The present high standard of efficiency of the Home, which in a large measure is due to the untiring efforts of Superintendent Gerlach and his staff, merits the highest commendation.



Girls' Industrial Home.

This institution represents an approximate investment of \$1,000,000 in grounds, buildings and equipment.

THE GIRLS' INDUSTRIAL HOME.

The Girls' Industrial Home, which has for its principal purpose the correction and training of delinquent girls, was created by an act of the General Assembly and was instituted in the year 1869. The home is beautifully situated on a gently sloping farm of 189 acres on the banks of the Scioto river, about ten miles from the city of Delaware in Delaware county. The home proper which occupies a campus 90 acres in extent, comprises a central administration building in which the offices of the institution are housed, a well equipped hospital with accommodations for 50 patients, a school building of 12 large class-rooms, an assembly hall, chapel and domestic science building. Several new buildings have recently been erected, and some are now in process of construction. Several flowing sulphur springs possessing medicinal qualities furnish water for the institution.

The executive and administrative staff comprise a superintendent, a matron, 16 teachers and some 30 other officers who act as matrons and housekeepers for the inmates who number 525 girls. All girls are required to attend school one-half of each day, the other half being devoted to instruction in all branches of housework, laundering, art, fancy work, plain dressmaking and various kinds of out-door work; some twenty-five being engaged in agricultural pursuits.

Two good orchestras, one composed of 25 white girls, the other composed of 20 colored girls, together with a white and colored choir with a combined membership of 90 voices, furnish the vocal and the instrumental music for all devotional and entertainment purposes.

With the aim in view of fully preparing the inmates to meet the responsibilities of a useful career when released from the institution, the merit system has been put in practice with gratifying results.

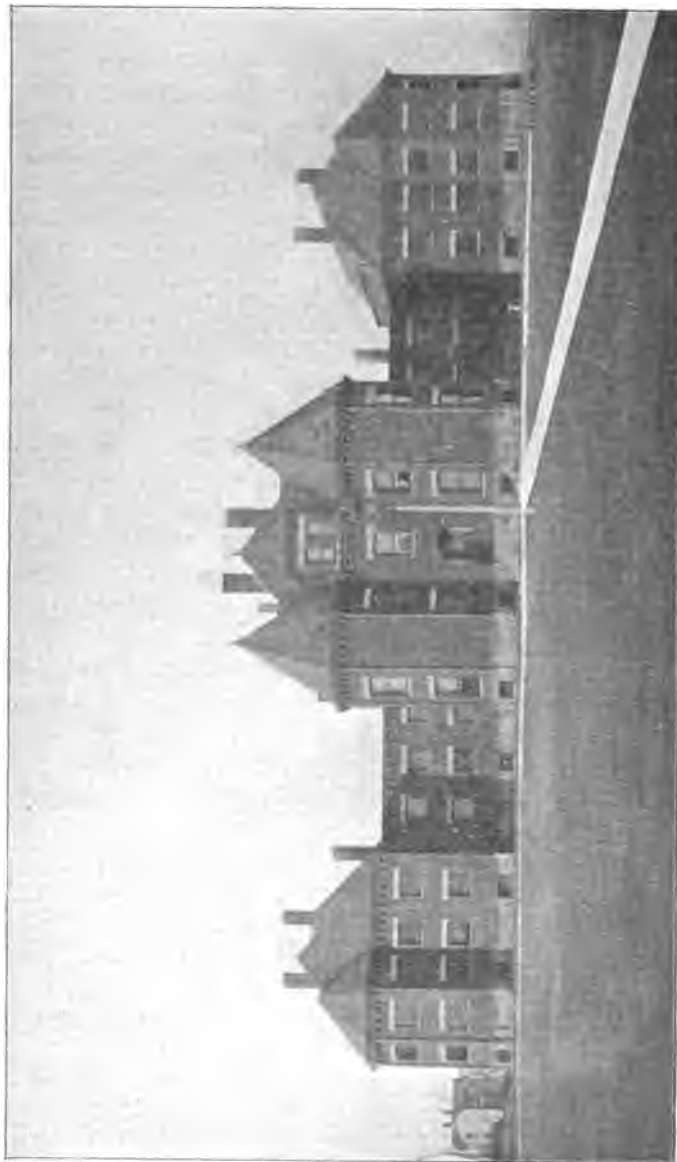
Much credit is due Superintendent and Matron McNamara who, notwithstanding the limited financial resources at their command, have made an excellent showing in the management and maintenance of the home, and in the care and the well-being of their charges.

The buildings, grounds and equipment represent an investment of \$791,700.

STARK COUNTY WORKHOUSE.

This institution occupies a neatly built and comparatively new structure in the suburbs of Canton, which is well and cleanly kept in all of its appointments.

During the year 1910, it averaged 87 inmates, four of whom were females. Sixty-one inmates were employed under contract in the manufacture of wire goods for which the county received a wage of 25 cents



Stark County Workhouse.

per person for a day of nine hours. Five of the inmates were engaged in farm work, raising vegetables and other garden truck for the institution. Three were unemployed by reason of temporary disability.

Approximately \$75,000 has been expended by the county for grounds, buildings and equipment.

XENIA CITY WORKHOUSE.

This institution, established by the city of Xenia, was later made a joint workhouse by Greene county. The principal occupation of the prisoners was breaking stone until 1900 when the building was enlarged and a broom factory established.

The workhouse is located in the western part of the city on Dayton Avenue. The building, which is all under one roof, consists of residence for superintendent and his family, dining room 40 x 50 feet, over which is the women's department, cell room 36 x 64 feet and broom factory with a capacity for 50 operatives. The building throughout is well lighted and ventilated. All the cooking is done in a large kitchen in the superintendent's residence.

The officers are: One superintendent, one matron, two day guards and one night guard. The city auditor is secretary of the workhouse board.

At present, there are contracts with Clark county, Champaign county, Shelby county, Miami county, Warren county, Fayette county and Ross county for the care and maintenance of prisoners.

The population during 1910 averaged 41 inmates, three of whom were females. Thirty-two inmates were engaged by contract in the manufacture of brooms on the piece-price system; the only institution in the state where this system prevails. The average earnings netted the institution 32 cents per person for 10 hours work. The money expended for grounds and buildings approximates \$20,000.00.

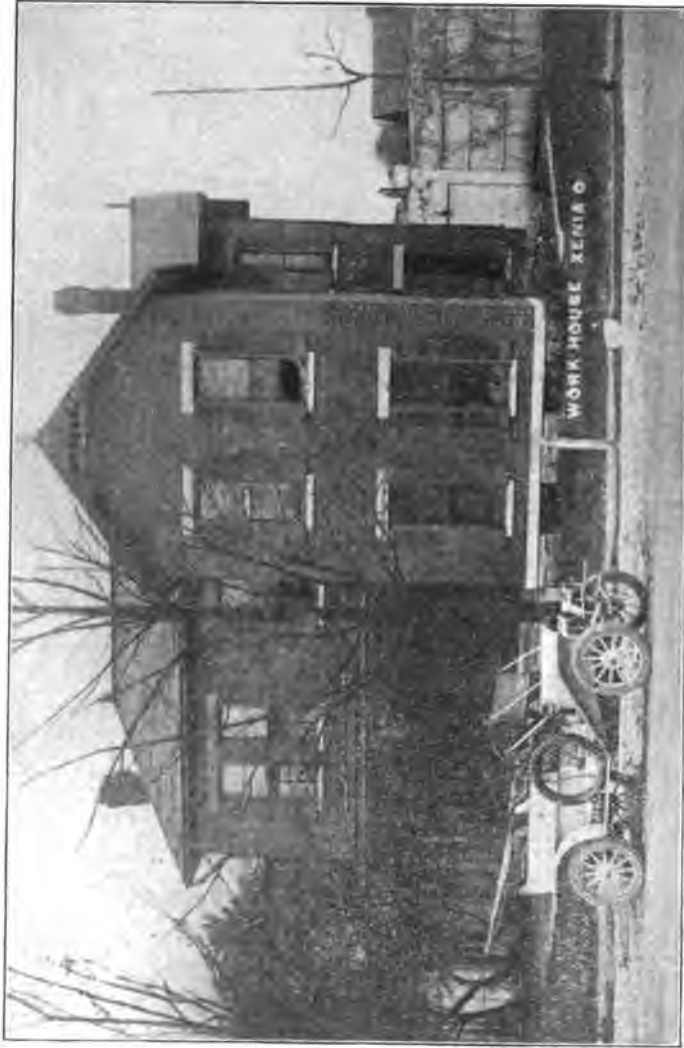
THE ZANESVILLE WORKHOUSE.

This institution is conducted jointly by the county and the city and is located in the city of Zanesville.

During the year 1910 an average of 31 inmates were confined within its walls; about two-thirds of the inmates were engaged in the manufacture of brooms which during the year 1910 amounted to \$9,604.11 in value.

A small proportion of this product was consumed for county use while the balance was sold and consigned to points within the state.

An average of ten inmates are engaged in the breaking and preparing of rock for road building purposes; the rough rock being delivered to the institution by the county commissioners and after being broken and prepared is hauled away by users for road building purposes.



Xenia City Workhouse.

No work is carried on here under the contract system. About \$30,000.00 has been expended by the county and the city for grounds, buildings and equipment.

THE CINCINNATI WORKHOUSE.

This institution, the largest of its kind in the state, is situated on a beautiful and well kept 26 acre tract on Colerain Avenue in the city of Cincinnati.

The main building although erected 42 years ago, presents an imposing appearance, well preserved and maintained, and has accommodations for 844 male and 240 female inmates.

The south and east wings of the main building contain the male cell blocks with a combined total of 844 cells, while the north wing is devoted exclusively to the female department with cell accommodations for 240 inmates; this wing also contains five large work rooms where females are employed in the manufacture of brushes, etc., and in the manufacture and repair of wearing apparel for the inmates. Here also is located the female hospital sufficiently large to accommodate the full requirements of the institution.

In the rear of the main building is located a chapel, hospital for males, male dining room, kitchen and bakery, and bath houses for both males and females; here also is located the large workshops where the males are engaged in the manufacture of brushes and wire goods. The latter industry employed by contract an average of 223 inmates during the year 1910 in the manufacture of its products, for which the city received a wage of 30 cents per person for a day of nine hours. The prison management employs a score of prisoners in the manufacture of clothing and other commodities for the institution, while an average of thirty inmates are employed in truck farming, breaking rock and maintaining the grounds. The average number of inmates during 1910 were 428 of whom 71 were females.

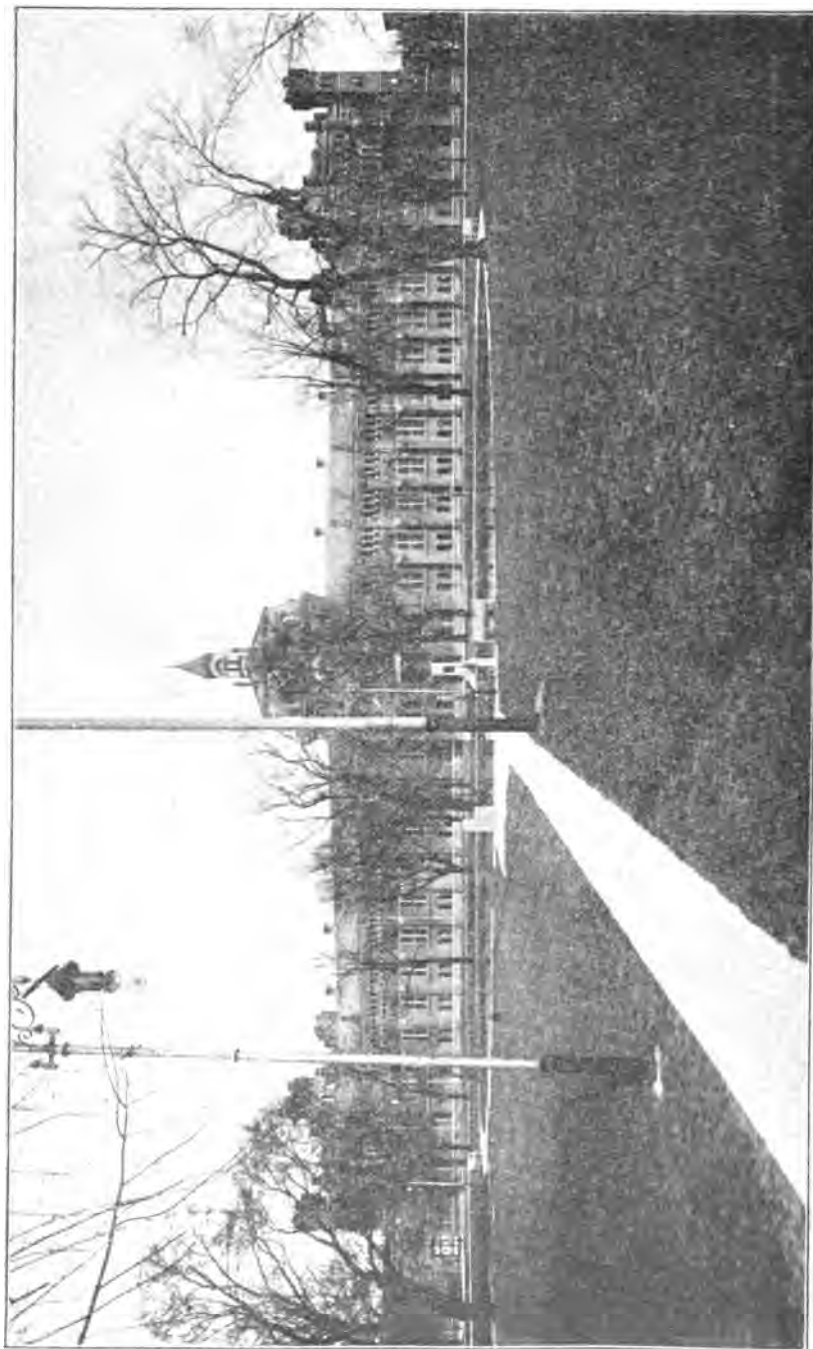
The city of Cincinnati has expended approximately \$1,000,000 in grounds, buildings and equipment for this institution.

THE CLEVELAND HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

The main structure of this institution, which was built in the year 1869, is located on a spacious plot of ground on Woodland Avenue, in the city of Cleveland.

The buildings form a large quadrangle, the administration quarters occupying a wing extending northward from the front center. Ample switching facilities provide direct railway communication with the institution.

The institution has a capacity for five hundred inmates. At present 365 persons, 45 of whom are females, are confined within its walls and



Cincinnati City Workhouse.

are engaged in the following occupations for public account: Baking, culinary work, manufacture of brushes, concrete work and miscellaneous work about the institution; none being employed on contract work.

In addition to the above the institution has acquired a farm comprising some 900 acres, located at Warrensville, 10 miles from Cleveland, which at present provides healthful employment for 110 of the inmates and substantial returns to the city. It is proposed ultimately, to erect a modern structure and locate the entire institution on this site.

The amount of capital invested in land, buildings and equipment approximates \$1,000,000.

THE CLEVELAND BOYS' HOME.

This institution as its name implies is a home for delinquent youth and has for its purpose the correction and the education of those consigned to its care. It is conducted on the cottage plan and is located on a beautiful 285 acre farm at Hudson in Summit county.

During the year 1910 the average population numbered 120 boys; none of the inmates are engaged in manufacture but they are required to attend school one-half of each day and the remainder of their time is spent in farm work or other useful pursuits about the buildings.

This institution is conducted along the lines of modern principles as applied to the education of the delinquent youth and the present administration through its management of the Home and the care given to its charges, has fully demonstrated the wisdom and feasibility of that plan.

The investment in grounds, buildings and equipment represents an outlay approximating \$100,000.00.

THE COLUMBUS WORKHOUSE.

This institution located at Sullivant avenue and McDowell street in the city of Columbus, was instituted and maintained for the purpose of confining those convicted for minor offenses against the law.

Of the 282 persons confined here, 275 are employed at productive occupations; 160 of the inmates are employed on contract by the Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company in the manufacture of wire goods, for which the city receives a wage of 30 cents per day of nine hours for each person so employed.

Of the 28 female prisoners confined here, 6 are engaged in making clothing for the use of the institution, while the balance are engaged in various occupations about the institution.

The capital invested in grounds, buildings and equipment is approximately estimated at \$200,000 dollars.



Cleveland House of Correction — Stone Quarry.

DAYTON CITY WORKHOUSE.

The City of Dayton has converted what was formerly the County Jail into a workhouse. It is situated at the corner of Main and Sixth streets and is surrounded with well kept lawns, flowers and shrubbery.

During the year 1910, there was an average of 83 prisoners kept within its confines, all being engaged in some form of work or another with the exception of three who, by reason of being incapacitated through sickness or infirmity were temporarily excused.

Under the contract system, which is in force at this institution, there are on an average of seventy inmates employed in the manufacture of brushes. The City received for their labor an average of 30 cents per man for a work day of nine and one-half hours.

The female prisoners are given employment in the kitchen and dining room and in other work adapted to women.

The Dayton City Workhouse represents, up to the present time, an expenditure of about \$150,000 for grounds, buildings and equipment.

THE TOLEDO HOUSE OF CORRECTION.

This institution furnishes no contract labor, but employs 25 of its inmates in the manufacture of building brick on public account, with an estimated value of 53 cents per man for eight hours labor. The number of inmates averaged 96, 47 of whom were employed in all occupations. Forty-nine were unemployed as follows: Temporarily disabled, nine; permanently disabled, 15; sundry causes, 25. Four out of the 96 were females.

Capital expended for grounds and buildings by the City of Toledo, amounts to \$42,213.21 for this institution.

STATE SUMMARY OF PRISON LABOR INVESTIGATION.

Total number prisoners or inmates.....	5,788
Total number male prisoners or inmates.....	5,015
Total number female prisoners or inmates.....	773
Total number employed by State or Counties.....	3,852
Total number employed by contractors.....	1,611
Total number employed in manufacture.....	2,379
Total number employed in agriculture.....	496
Total number temporarily disabled.....	107
Total number permanently disabled.....	75
Total number unemployed by reason of the "Wertz Law".....	105
Total number unemployed from sundry causes.....	38
Total number employed in manufacture under piece-price system..	32
Total number employed in manufacture under contract system....	1,579
Total number employed in manufacture under public account system	768
Total number employed less than one year.....	1,385

PRISON LABOR.

Total number employed one to three years.....	699
Total number employed three to five years.....	206
Total number employed five to ten years.....	53
Total number employed over ten years.....	36
Total number establishments contracting.....	12
Total number establishments under piece-price system.....	1
Total number establishments under contract system.....	11
Average duration of contracts.....	4 yrs. 8 mos.
Average hours of labor per day.....	9.4
Average daily earnings per capita as received from contractors..	55 6/10 cents
Total value of goods manufactured 1910.....	\$1,878,029 58
Total value of goods consumed for State or County use.....	270,714 59
Total value of goods sold and consigned to points within this State	209,455 55
Total value of goods sold outside this State.....	1,397,859 44
Total receipts from manufacturing establishments 1910.....	262,104 62

FREE LABOR EMPLOYED AT INSTITUTIONS.

Total number employed.....	666
Average hours of labor per day.....	10.4
Average wages per day.....	\$2 26
Total number employed by State or Counties.....	555
Total number employed by contractors.....	111

RELATION OF PRISON LABOR TO FREE LABOR OF STATE.

Total number prisoners or inmates employed in manufacture....	2,379
Total number free laborers in same industries' in State.....	129,011
Total number prisoners or inmates allowed by 10 per cent. law..	12,901
Total number in excess of law (three industries).....	922
Total number of prisoners or inmates employed to every 100 free laborers employed in same industries in State.....	1.84
Total number prisoners or inmates in excess of law employed to every 100 free laborers employed in same industries in State.	14.28
Value of goods manufactured for each \$1.00 expended for prison labor	\$4 80
Value of goods manufactured for each \$1.00 expended for free labor in same industries in State outside of penal institutions	\$3 46

TABLE I—PRISON LABOR.

Giving Name of Institution, Name of Superintendent and Number of Prisoners or Inmates.

Name of Institution.	Location.	Name of Superintendent.	Total Number of Prisoners or Inmates.
Ohio Penitentiary.....	Columbus	T. H. B. Jones (Warden)	1,634
Columbus Workhouse.....	Columbus	H. E. Owen.....	282
Cincinnati City Workhouse.....	Cincinnati	Ferdinand Bader.....	433
Cleveland House of Correction.....	Cleveland	W. L. Eggers.....	365
Toledo Workhouse.....	Toledo	Chas. F. Stevens.....	96
Dayton City Workhouse.....	Dayton	F. M. Fergus.....	83
Ohio State Reformatory.....	Mansfield	J. A. Leonard.....	909
Stark County Workhouse.....	Canton	Elias M. Boyer.....	87
Boys' Industrial School.....	Lancaster	Major F. C. Gerlach.....	1,149
Xenia City Workhouse.....	Xenia	D. E. Crow.....	41
Zanesville Workhouse.....	Zanesville	Ralph Graves.....	31
Girls' Industrial Home.....	Delaware	S. D. Webb.....	558
Cleveland Boys' Home.....	Hudson (Summit Co.)	B. L. Laird.....	120
	Total		5,788

TABLE II—PRISON LABOR.

Giving Name of Institution, Number Male Prisoners, Number Female Prisoners, Number Employed and Unemployed.

Name of Institution.	Number Male Prisoners.	Number Female Prisoners.	Number Employed.		Number Unemployed.			
			By State or Counties.	By Contractors.	Temporarily Disabled.	Permanently Disabled.	By Reason of Wertz Law.	Sundry Causes.
Ohio Penitentiary	1,580	54	572	890	20	44	105	3
Columbus Workhouse	254	28	115	160	7	...	...	...
Cincinnati City Workhouse.....	362	71	160	223	35	15	...	...
Cleveland House of Correction..	320	45	355	...	10	...	...	...
Toledo Workhouse	92	4	47	...	9	15	...	25
Dayton City Workhouse.....	79	4	10	70	3	...	...	...
Ohio State Reformatory.....	909	...	729	175	5	...	...	...
Stark County Workhouse.....	83	4	23	61	3	...	...	...
Boys' Industrial School.....	1,149	...	1,141	...	8	...	...	...
Xenia City Workhouse.....	38	3	5	32	3	1	...	...
Zanesville Workhouse	29	2	30	...	1	...	...	...
Girls' Industrial Home.....	...	558	555	...	3	...	...	...
Cleveland Boys' Home.....	120	...	110	...	...	...	...	10
Totals	5,015	773	3,852	1,611	107	75	105	38

TABLE III—PRISON LABOR.

Giving Name of Institution, Number Prisoners Employed in Manufacture, Agriculture, Miscellaneous Work and Number Unemployed.

Name of Institution.	Prisoners Employed.			Total.	Number Unemployed.
	Manufacture.	Agriculture.	Miscellaneous Work.		
Ohio Penitentiary	959	8	495	1,462	172
Columbus Workhouse	166	.....	109	275	7
Cincinnati City Workhouse.....	262	5	116	383	50
Cleveland House of Correction.....	134	110	111	355	10
Toledo House of Correction.....	25	.....	22	47	49
Dayton City Workhouse.....	70	.....	10	80	3
Ohio State Reformatory.....	410	100	394	904	5
Stark County Workhouse.....	61	5	18	84	3
Boys' Industrial School.....	150	188	803	1,141	8
Xenia City Workhouse.....	32	.....	5	37	4
Zanesville Workhouse	28	.....	2	30	1
Girls' Industrial Home.....	82	25	448	555	3
Cleveland Boys' Home.....	.....	55	55	110	10
Totals	2,379	496	2,588	5,463	325

TABLE IV—PRISON LABOR.
Giving Name of Institution, Name of Establishment Contracting, System of Labor, and Duration of Contract.

Name of Institution.	Name of Manufacturing Establishment.	Goods Manufactured.	System of Labor.	Duration of Contract.		Duration of Contract After Jan. 1, 1911.		
				Years.	Months.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The E. B. Lanman Co.....	Nuts, Washers and Carriage Hardware	Contract	5	.....	*	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co.....	Hardware	Contract	5	.....	*	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The Columbus Bolt Works..	Bolts, Nuts, Lag Screws, etc.	Contract	5	.....	1	11	11
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The Baldwin Forging and Tool Co.....	Shovels, Spades, Handles, etc.	Contract	5	.....	*	.....	.....
Columbus Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Wire Goods	Contract	5	.....	3	2	4
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Wire Goods	Contract	5	.....	2	.....	25
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Brushes	Contract	5	.....	2	.....	25
Dayton City Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Brushes	Contract	5	.....	4	2	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Brushes	Contract	5	.....	*	.....	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.....	The Hercules Clothing Co..	Clothing	Contract	5	.....	*	.....	.....
Stark County Workhouse.....	The Worcester Wire Novelty Co.....	Wire Goods	Contract	5	.....	7	.....	.....
Xenia City Workhouse.....	The Buckeye Broom and Brush Co.....	Brooms	Piece Price.	1	.....	.....	3	.....
Totals and averages .....	.....	.....	.....	4	8	1	9	9.3

* Contract expired.

TABLE V—PRISON LABOR.

Giving Name of Institution, Name of Manufacturing Establishment, Goods Manufactured, System of Labor and Number Employed.

Name of Institution.	Name of Manufacturing Establishment.	Goods Manufactured.	System of Labor.	Number Employed.				
				Less than one year.	One to three years.	Three to five years.	Five to ten years.	Over ten years.
Ohio Penitentiary.....	.....	Hosiery	Public Account	18	4	1	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	.....	Printing	Public Account	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	.....	Concrete Work.....	Public Account	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	.....	Plumbing and Repairs.....	Public Account	15	5	5	3	2
Ohio Penitentiary.....	.....	Clothing	Public Account	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The E. B. Lauman Co.....	Nuts, Carriage Hardware.....	Contract	88	36	9	1	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The P. Hayden Saddlery Hardware Co.....	Hardware	Contract .....	.....	100	88	.....	.....
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The Columbus Bolt Works.....	Bolts, Nuts, Screws, etc.....	Contract	210	85	65	35	24
Ohio Penitentiary.....	The Baldwin Forging and Tool Co.....	Shovels, Spades, Handles, etc.....	Contract .....	.....	45	30	14	10
Columbus Workhouse.....	.....	Clothing	Public Account	50	.....	.....	.....	.....
Columbus Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Wire Goods.....	Contract	160	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	.....	Clothing	Public Account	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	.....	Bread	Public Account	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	.....	Crushed Stone.....	Public Account	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Brushes	Contract	140	29	8	.....	.....
Cincinnati Workhouse.....	The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Co.....	Wire Goods.....	Contract	40	6	.....	.....	.....

Cleveland House of Correction.	.....	Bread	Public Account	3	.....
Cleveland House of Correction.	.....	Brushes	Public Account	114	.....
Cleveland House of Correction.	.....	Concrete Work	Public Account	15	.....
Toledo House of Correction.	.....	Furniture	Public Account	25	.....
Dayton City Workhouse.	.....	Brick	Public Account	2	.....
.....	The Bromwell Brush and	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wire Goods Co.	Brushes	Contract	70	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Brick and Tile	Public Account	12	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Construction and Repairs.	Public Account	40	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Patterns	Public Account	6	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Tools	Public Account	2	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Sheet Metal Goods.	Public Account	2	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Brooms	Public Account	12	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Harness	Public Account	2	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Bread	Public Account	8	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Printing	Public Account	21	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Furniture	Public Account	54	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Clothing	Public Account	33	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Shoes	Public Account	43	.....
.....	The Bromwell Brush and	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Wire Goods Co.	Brushes	Contract	36	.....
Ohio State Reformatory.	.....	Clothing	Contract	39	.....
Stark County Workhouse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	The Hercules Clothing Co.	Wire Goods	Contract	61	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Electric Current	Public Account	6	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Printing	Public Account	30	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Furniture	Public Account	20	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Sheet Metal Goods.	Public Account	4	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Shoes and Repairs.	Public Account	30	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Ice (Artificial)	Public Account	4	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Clothing	Public Account	10	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Bread	Public Account	5	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Plumbing	Public Account	2	.....
Boys' Industrial School.	.....	Canned Goods	Public Account	8	.....
Xenia City Workhouse.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	Buckeye Broom and Brush	Brooms	Piece Price....	30	.....
.....	Co.	Brooms	Public Account	16	.....
Zanesville Workhouse.	.....	Crushed Stone.	Public Account	9	.....
Zanesville Workhouse.	.....	Bread	Public Account	10	.....
Girls' Industrial Home.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE V—PRISON LABOR—Concluded.

Name of Institution.	Name of Manufacturing Establishment.	Goods Manufactured.	System of Labor.	Number Employed.				
				Less than one year.	One to three years.	Three to five years.	Five to ten years.	Over ten years.
Girls' Industrial Home.....	Clothing	Public Account	72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleveland Boys' Home.....	Totals .....	.....	1,385	699	206	53	36

TABLE VI—PRISON LABOR.
Giving Value of Goods Manufactured and Disposal of Same.

Goods Manufactured.	Value of Goods Manufactured in 1910 and Their Disposal.			
	Consumed for State or County Use.	Sold and Consigned to Points Within This State.	Sold Outside This State.	Total.
Bolts, Nuts and Carriage Hardware		\$40,000 00	\$400,000 00	\$440,000 00
Boots and Shoes.....	\$42,695 00			42,695 00
Bread and Other Bakery Products	56,759 00			56,759 00
Brick and Tile.....	3,000 00	9,800 00		12,800 00
Brooms and Brushes.....	6,255 53	85,807 75	309,133 09	401,196 37
Canned Goods	2,150 00			2,150 00
Clothing	63,575 03	15,000 00	25,000 00	103,575 03
Concrete and Crushed Stone	15,695 00			15,695 00
Construction and Repairs.	25,000 00			25,000 00
Electric Current	3,665 00			3,665 00
Furniture	7,600 00			7,600 00
Hardware		7,700 00	201,000 00	208,700 00
Harness	200 00			200 00
Hosiery	3,458 71	2,503 75		5,962 46
Ice (Artificial) and Cold Storage	4,000 00			4,000 00
Patterns	500 00			500 00
Plumbing	23,000 00			23,000 00
Printing	10,861 32			10,861 32
Sheet Metal Goods.....	2,000 00			2,000 00
Shovels, Handles, Etc....	300 00	6,644 05	305,726 35	312,670 40
Wire Goods		42,000 00	157,000 00	199,000 00
Totals	\$270,714 59	\$209,455 55	\$1,397,859 44	\$1,878,029 58

TABLE VII — PRISON LABOR.

Giving Class of Goods Manufactured, Number of Establishments Under Both Contract and Public Account Systems, Number Prisoners Employed Under Both Contract and Public Account Systems, Number Free Laborers Employed in Same Industries in State, Number Prisoners Allowed Under 10 Per Cent. Law, Number Prisoners Employed in Excess of Law, Number Prisoners Employed to Every 100 Free Laborers in Same Industries in State and Number Prisoners in Excess of Law Employed to Every 100 Free Laborers Employed in Same Industries in State.

	Number Establishments Under Contract System.	Number Establishments Under Public Account System.	Total Number Establishments Reporting.	Number Prisoners Employed by Contractors.	Number Prisoners Employed on Public Account.	Total Number of Prisoners Employed in Manufacture.	Number Free Laborers Employed in Same Industries in State Outside of Penal Institutions.	Number Prisoners or inmates Allowed by 10 Per Cent. Law.	Number Prisoners or inmates Employed in Excess of Law.	Number Prisoners or inmates Employed to Every 100 Free Laborers in Same Industries in State.	Number Prisoners or inmates Employed in Excess of Law.	Number Prisoners or inmates Employed to Every 100 Free Laborers in Same Industries in State.
Boots and Shoes.....	2	2	.....	78	73	16,241	1,624	.....	45	.....	.....
Bread and Other Bakery Products.....	5	5	.....	36	36	4,167	417	.....	.86	.....	.....
Brick and Tile.....	2	2	.....	37	37	12,827	1,283	.....	29	.....	.....
Brooms and Brushes.....	4	3	7	415	145	560	860	86	*474	65.12	.....	55.12
Canned Goods.....	1	1	.....	10	10	5,187	519	.....	.19	.....	.....
Clothing.....	1	6	7	39	160	199	18,122	1,812	.....	1.10	.....	.....
Concrete Work and Crushed Stone.....	4	4	.....	52	52	4,579	458	.....	1.14	.....	.....
Construction and Repairs.....	1	1	.....	40	40	18,067	1,807	.....	.22	.....	.....
Electric Current.....	1	1	.....	6	6	2,687	269	.....	.22	.....	.....
Furniture.....	3	3	.....	76	76	7,061	706	.....	1.08	.....	.....
Hardware.....	3	.....	3	741	.....	741	3,378	338	+403	21.94	.....	11.93
Harness.....	1	1	.....	2	2	1,863	186	.....	.11	.....	.....
Hosiery.....	1	1	.....	18	18	7,357	736	.....	.24	.....	.....
Ice (Artificial) and Cold Storage.....	1	1	.....	4	4	939	94	.....	.43	.....	.....
Patterns.....	1	1	.....	6	6	210	21	.....	2.86	.....	.....

Goods Manufactured.

Plumbing	2	2	86	36	2,371	237	1.52
Printing	3	3	59	59	11,455	1,146	.52
Sheet Metal Goods	2	2	6	6	4,302	430	.14
Shovels, Handles, Etc.	1	1	2	151	5,118	512	2.95
Wire Goods	3	3	267	267	2,220	222	12.03
Totals and averages	12	40	768	2,379	129,011	12,903	1.84
						922	14.28

* The Bromwell Brush and Wire Goods Company's contract at Ohio State Reformatory, employing 136 prisoners, has expired and plant moved away.

† The contracts of manufacturers, employing 741 prisoners, have expired.

PRISON LABOR.

TABLE VIII — PRISON LABOR — CONTRACTORS.

Giving Class of Goods Manufactured by Contractors, Capital Invested by Contractors in Buildings and Machinery, Value of Goods Manufactured and Disposal of Same, Number Prisoners and Number of Free Laborers Employed, Average Daily Wages Paid and Hours of Daily Labor in Each Class.

Goods Manufactured.	Capital Invested in Buildings and Machinery by Contractors.	Value of Goods Manufactured in 1910.				Prison Labor.			Free Labor Employed by Contractors in Penal Institutions.		
		Consumed for State or County Use.	Sold and Consigned to Points Within This State.	Sold Outside This State.	Total.	Number of Prisoners or Inmates Employed.	Average Daily Wages.	Average Hours of Daily Labor.	Number Free Laborers Employed as Wage Earners.	Average Daily Wages.	Average Hours of Daily Labor.
Brooms and Brushes..	\$111,500 00	\$100	\$73,794 78	\$299,087 81	\$372,982 59	415	\$0 31.8	8.8	20	\$3 38	8.6
Clothing	2,000 00	.....	15,000 00	25,000 00	40,000 00	39	39	8	1	3 00	8
Hardware	186,896 52	.....	47,700 00	601,000 00	648,700 00	741	75.4	10	38	2 96	10
Tools and Implements.	105,453 08	.....	6,644 05	305,726 35	312,370 40	149	74	9	9	3 12	9.5
Wire Goods	39,200 00	.....	42,000 00	157,000 00	199,000 00	267	28.8	9	12	3 06	9
Totals and averages.	\$445,049 60	\$100	\$200,138 83	\$1,432,814 16	\$1,573,052 99	1,611	\$0 55.3	9.4	80	\$3 10	9.4

TABLE IX — PRISON LABOR — CONTRACTORS.

Giving Class of Goods Manufactured, Number of Establishments, Value of Goods Manufactured, Total Amount Received from Contracting Manufacturers in Payment of Wages for 1910, Total Wages Paid Free Labor Employed in Penal Institutions by Manufacturers, Total Wages Paid in Penal Institutions by Manufacturers, Value of Goods Manufactured in State Outside of Penal Institutions, Total Amount Paid in Wages in State Outside of Penal Institutions, Value of Goods Manufactured for Each \$1.00 Expended for Prison Labor, Value of Goods Manufactured for Each \$1.00 Expended for Free Labor in State Outside of Penal Institutions.

Class of Goods Manufactured.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Manufactured.	Total Amount Received from Contracting Manufacturers in Payment of Wages for 1910.	Total Wages Paid Free Labor Employed by Manufacturers in Penal Institutions as Foremen, Etc.	Total Wages Paid in Penal Institutions.	Value of Goods Manufactured in State Outside of Penal Institutions.	Total Amount Paid in Wages in State Outside of Penal Institutions.	Value of Goods Manufactured for Each \$1.00 Expended for Labor.	Value of Goods Manufactured for Each \$1.00 Expended for Labor in State Outside of Penal Institutions.
Brooms and Brushes.	4	\$372,982 59	\$33,908 82	\$15,741 00	\$49,649 82	\$1,669,628 99	\$459,277 42	\$7 51	\$3 64
Clothing	1	40,000 00	2,088 45	459 00	2,547 45	35,056,232 92	9,215,293 17	15 70	3 80
Hardware	3	648,700 00	171,327 34	31,840 39	203,167 73	4,514,956 25	1,777,717 77	3 19	2 54
Tools and Implements	1	312,370 40	31,055 26	8,095 31	39,150 57	7,771,608 41	2,788,982 66	7 98	2 79
Wire Goods	3	199,000 00	23,724 75	9,206 40	32,931 15	4,156,599 97	1,123,911 43	6 04	3 70
Totals and averages	12	\$1,573,052 99	\$262,104 62	\$65,342 10	\$327,446 72	\$53,169,026 54	\$15,365,182 45	\$4 80	\$3 46

TABLE X—PRISON LABOR—FREE LABOR EMPLOYED AT INSTITUTIONS.

Giving Occupation, Number Employed, Average Daily Wages, and Average Hours of Daily Labor.

Occupation.	Number Employed.	Average Daily Wage or Salary.	Average Hours of Daily Labor.
Assistant Matron	1	\$1 65	12
Baker	1	2 00	10
Blacksmiths	2	2 00	11
Bookkeepers	10	2 25	8.8
Butcher	1	2 00	10
Captains of Guard	5	3 16	11.2
Carpenters	3	2 25	10
Chaplain	1	3 12	12
Clerks	7	2 86	10.9
Coachman	1	2 15	12
Cooks	3	1 61	11.3
Dairyman	1	1 33	12
Deputy Superintendents	4	3 43	12
Deputy Wardens	2	3 62	12
Doorkeeper	1	1 25	12
Engineers and Firemen	26	2 29	10.7
Family Officers	20	1 80	11.6
Farmers	15	1 64	12
Foremen	6	2 00	12
Gardeners	2	2 15	11
Guards	207	2 42	10.5
Hall Officer	1	3 90	12
Hospital Steward	1	2 46	12
Housekeepers	14	1 04	12
Instructors	14	2 61	8.1
Instructors' Assistants	8	2 50	9
Laborers	14	1 71	10
Laundress	1	83	9
Matrons	47	1 03	12
Mechanic	1	3 00	12
Nurses	3	2 05	12
Painters	5	2 37	10
Parole Officer	1	3 00	9
Physicians	6	2 68	12
Plumber	1	2 15	10
Postmaster	1	2 79	10
Relief Officers	4	1 00	10
Salesman	1	5 00	8
Secretaries	2	4 43	9
Sergeants	5	2 69	12
Stenographers	4	1 89	8.5
Stewards	2	3 53	11
Storekeepers	3	2 28	11.3
Superintendents	12	4 55	12
Superintendents of Departments	29	2 38	9.8
Superintendents of Schools	2	3 15	10
Surveyor	1	2 50	12
Teachers	43	1 53	8.6
Tinner	1	2 15	10
Van Driver	1	1 25	12
Warden	1	6 58	12
Watchmen	7	1 31	12

TABLE X—PRISON LABOR, ETC.—Concluded.

Occupation.	Number Em- ployed.	Average Daily Wage or Sal- ary.	Average Hours of Daily La- bor.
<i>Free Labor Employed at Institutions by Contractors.</i>			
Bookkeepers	6	3 00	9.1
Clerks	6	2 00	9.1
Foremen	67	3 15	9.4
Instructors	9	2 38	10
Salesmen	2	5 86	8.5
Stenographers	4	2 00	9.3
Superintendents	13	5 03	9.5
Watchmen	4	1 58	10.7
Totals and averages	666	\$2 26	10.4

RECAPITULATION.

The total population of the penitentiary, reformatories and work-houses of the State is 5,788. The number employed by the State or counties is 3,852; the number employed by contractors in the manufacture of goods is 1,611. One hundred and seven prisoners are temporarily disabled and seventy-five permanently disabled.

The following table shows the number of prisoners or inmates in the Ohio Penitentiary as compared with all the other penal institutions of the State:

Name of Institution.	Number of Prisoners or Inmates.	Number Employed.		Number Unemployed.
		By State or County.	By Contractors.	
Ohio Penitentiary	1,634	572	890	172
Other Institutions	4,154	3,280	721	153

Table No. 3 shows the number of prisoners at each institution engaged in manufacture, agriculture, and miscellaneous work. The total number of prisoners or inmates employed in manufacture is 2,379; the

number employed in agriculture, 496; the number employed at miscellaneous work, such as laundering, scrubbing, cooking, mowing lawns and all other non-productive labor, totals 2,588.

Table No. 4 gives the name of the institution, name of manufacturing establishment, class of goods manufactured, system of labor and shows that the average duration of contract between these twelve establishments and the State is four years and eight months, and that the average duration of contracts after January 1, 1911, of seven establishments out of the twelve (five contracts having expired by this date) is one year, nine months and nine days.

The following table shows a comparison between the Ohio Penitentiary and the other penal institutions of the State, relating to the system of labor and the average duration of contracts of manufacturing establishments; the average hours of labor per day the prisoners or inmates are employed, and the average amount paid per day for their labor:

Name of Institution.	System of Labor.		Duration of Contracts.		Average Daily Wages Paid by Contracting Manufacturers.	Hours of Daily Labor.
	Number Establishments Under "Piece-price."	Number Establishments Under "Contract."	Years.	Months.		
Ohio Penitentiary .....	.....	4	5	.....	\$0 75.2	9.8
Other Institutions	1	7	4	6	30.9	8.8

Table No. 5 shows the number of prisoners or inmates employed in the manufacture of goods for both public account and market. 1,385 have been employed at their respective work less than one year; 699 from one to three years; 206 from three to five years; 53 from five to ten years, and 36 over ten years.

Table No. 6 shows the total value of goods manufactured during the calendar year 1910 to be \$1,878,029.58, and were disposed of as follows: Goods to the value of \$270,714.59 were consumed for State or county use; \$209,455.55 were sold and consigned to points within this State, and \$1,397,859.44 were sold outside this State. This table also shows that the prisoners or inmates of the penal institutions of the State are engaged in the manufacture of goods involving twenty industries.

The following table shows a comparison between the Ohio Penitentiary and the other penal institutions of the State relative to the value of goods produced; the amount consumed for State or county use; the

amount sold and consigned to points within this State; the ~~amount~~ sold outside this State, and the amount paid for labor of the prisoners or inmates:

Name of Institution.	Value of Goods Manufactured.	Consumed for State or County Use.	Sold and Consigned to Points Within This State.	Sold Outside This State.	Receipts from Contracting Manufacturers in Payment for Labor of Prisoners or Inmates.
Ohio Penitentiary	\$1,013,104 21	\$49,530 06	\$56,847 80	\$906,726 35	\$202,382 60
Other Institutions	864,925 37	221,184 53	152,607 75	491,133 09	59,722 02

Table No. 7 shows the total number of prisoners or inmates employed in the manufacture of goods in the different industries to be 2,379; 768 of whom are engaged on public account, 1,611 being employed by contractors. The total number of free laborers employed in same industries in State outside of the penal institutions is 129,011. The total number of prisoners or inmates allowed by law to work in producing prison-made goods is 12,901, providing they are arranged in proper proportion among the different industries engaged in. 922 prisoners or inmates are employed in excess of the 10 per cent. law in three industries, as follows: Brooms and brushes, 474; hardware, 403, and wire goods, 45. The first named industry is followed at the Ohio State Reformatory as well as the workhouses at Cincinnati, Cleveland, Dayton, Xenia and Zanesville. Hardware is manufactured at the Ohio Penitentiary, and wire goods is produced at the Columbus, Cincinnati and Stark County workhouses. 1.84 prisoners or inmates are employed to every 100 free laborers employed in the same industries in the State, while 14.28 prisoners or inmates in excess of law are employed to every 100 free laborers employed in same industries in State.

Table No. 8 shows that the following five industries, brooms and brushes, clothing, hardware, tools and implements, and wire goods, are engaged in by manufacturers who employ prison labor, and that the total value of this product for the calendar year 1910 amounting to \$1,573,052.99 was disposed of as follows: \$100.00 consumed for State or County use; \$200,138.83 sold and consigned to points within this State; \$1,432,814.16 sold outside this State. The average daily wages paid for the labor of prisoners or inmates in these five industries was 55.3 for an average day of 9.4 hours. 80 men from the ranks of free labor were employed by the contractors as foremen, watchmen, etc., to care for their interests in these institutions at an average daily wage in

these five industries of \$3.10 for an average day of 9.4 hours. This table also shows that these contractors had capital invested in buildings and machinery at these institutions amounting to \$445,049.60.

Table No. 9 shows that in the penal institutions of the State there are twelve establishments operated by contractors for the manufacture of prison-made goods. The contractors paid the State, counties or cities for calendar year 1910 the sum of \$262,104.62 for said labor; they also paid free labor employed in these institutions as foremen, instructors, watchmen, etc., \$65,342.10, making a total paid in wages for prison labor of \$327,446.72. The value of goods produced by this labor amounts to \$1,573,052.99. \$15,365,182.45 is the total amount paid in wages in the State outside of the penal institutions in the same industries, and \$53,169,026.54 is the value of goods produced. This table also shows that \$1.00 expended in prison labor, goods to the value of \$4.80 were produced; and that \$1.00 expended in labor in State outside of penal institutions in same industries produced goods valued at \$3.46. Office help, such as superintendents, salesmen, bookkeepers, clerks and stenographers, has not been included in the foregoing in either case.

The following table shows a comparison between the Ohio Penitentiary and the other penal institutions of the State relative to the number of establishments operated by contract, and the value of goods manufactured from each \$1.00 expended in prison labor, also the value of goods manufactured from each \$1.00 expended for labor in the State outside of penal institutions in same industries.

Name of Institution.	Number of Establishments.	Value of Goods Produced for Each \$1.00 Expended for Prison Labor.	Value of Goods Produced for Each \$1.00 Expended for Labor in State Outside of Penal Institutions.
Ohio Penitentiary	4	\$3 97	\$2 69
Other Institutions	8	7 19	3 79

Table No. 10 shows the free labor employed at the penal institutions. All the manufacturers operating under contract at these institutions employ more or less labor other than the prisoners or inmates. These, together with those who are employed by the State, counties or cities for the management and care of these institutions and their population, number 666, divided among the institutions as follows: Ohio Peniten-

